

Networked Sensors for the Objective Force

"No Place To Hide"

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Objective





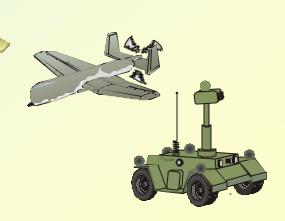
Demonstrate a family of low cost sensors utilizing a wide range of sensor types, to enable overarching situational awareness & provide a common operational picture across all echelons of the future Army.

Networks of ubiquitous, low cost sensors can "see" where we currently cannot!

Networked Sensors for the Objective Force ATD

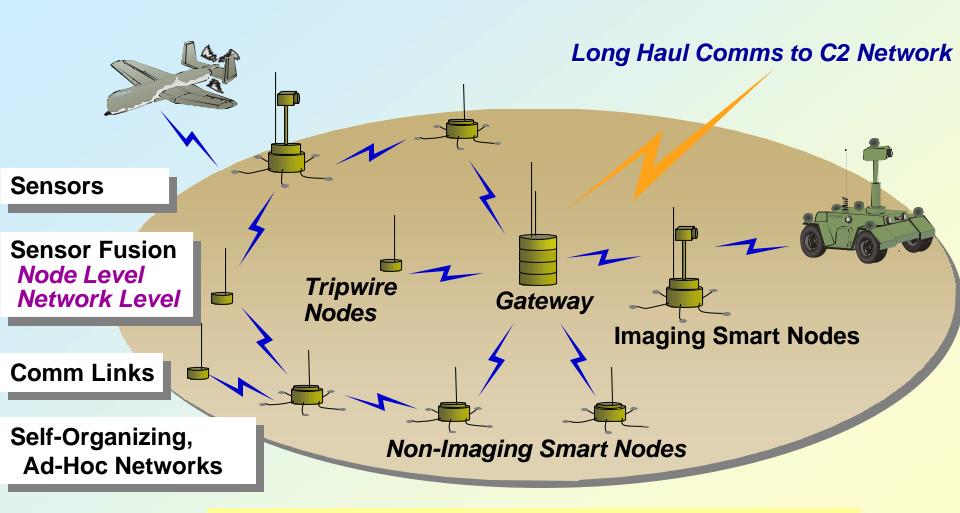
R

- Approved ATD in 2002
- 4 year duration
- CECOM-NVESD Lead ARL supporting
- Aimed at insertion into FCS Block II
- Components:
 - UGS
 - UAV mounted sensors
 - Robot mounted sensors



What's the Concept?

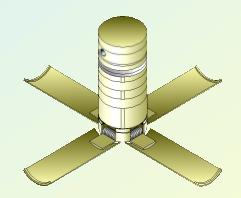




The network is the sensor!

What Does This Mean to the Warfighter?

- **High fidelity** sensor information for
 - Targeting
 - Threat detection
 - Battle damage assessment



- Affordable, organic sensing at the small unit & soldier level
- **Multi-mission** target & threat information for a wide range of needs
- **Integrated** with other sensors to provide a more complete picture of the battlespace

Warfighter will "see" where he currently cannot

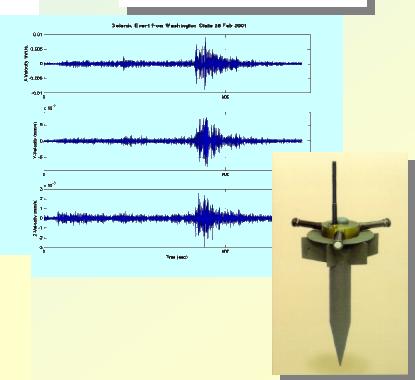
Acoustic / Seismic Sensors

A

- 360°, NLOS monitoring
- Provides LOB to targets
- Multiple nodes locate targets
- Detect & ID
 - Vehicles
 - Helicopters
 - Artillery, mortar, gunfire
- Excellent cueing for imagers

- > Robust target localization
- > Target identification
- > Noise reduction



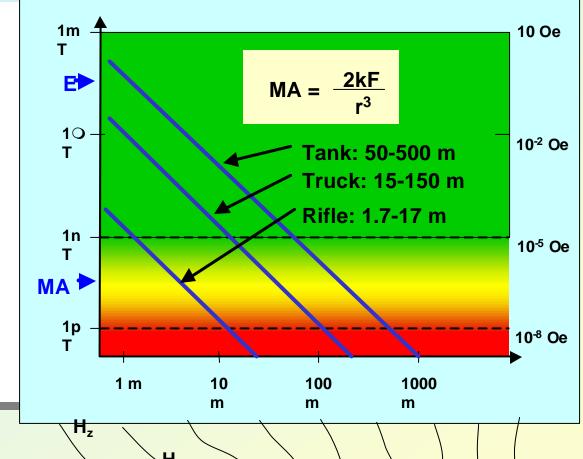


Magnetic Sensors



Magnetic Sensor Sensitivity

- Very low cost
- 360°, NLOS monitoring
- All weather
- Detect
 - Vehicles
 - Small arms
- Excellent tripwire sensor to cue other sensors



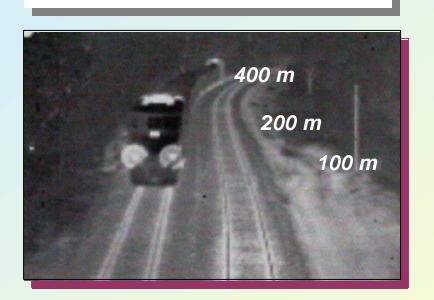
Key Issues

- > Immature
- > Noise reduction
- > Low cost implementations

 H_{x}

IR Sensors

- Low cost imager
- Low power / size
 - 90 grams (including optic)
 - 600 mW @ 3.5V
- Excellent target identification





- > Robust automatic target recognition
- > Lower cost to be driven by commercial demand

Moving Target Indicator (MTI) Radar Sensor

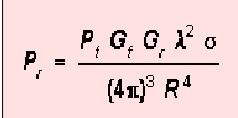


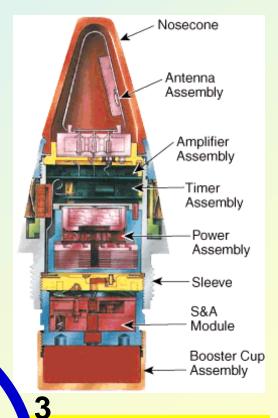
360°, NLOS monitoring

Low cost

- Small, low power
- Detection of moving targets based on Doppler

Target range out to > 500m





Key Issues

- > Immature
- > Power concerns
- > Cost

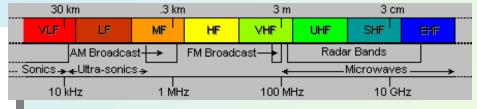


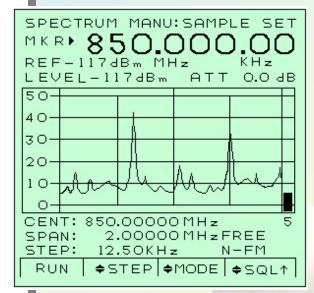
Concepts based on Army proximity fuzes

RF Energy Sensor

AL

- Low cost
- Non-line of sight
- Small, low power
- Detects unintentional RF emissions
 - Engine noise
 - Electronics
- Detect & classify intentional RF signals

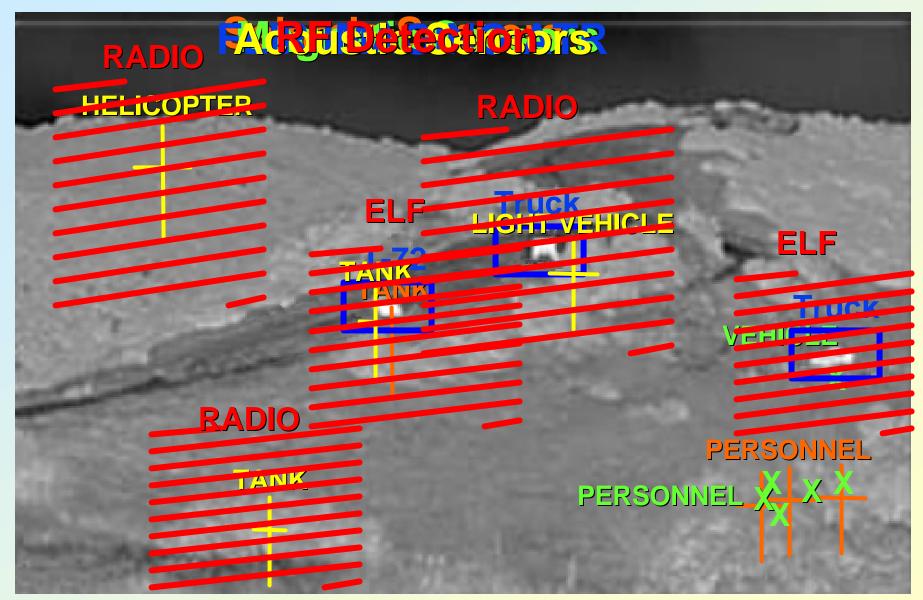




- > Immature
- > Cost
- Wide frequency response needed

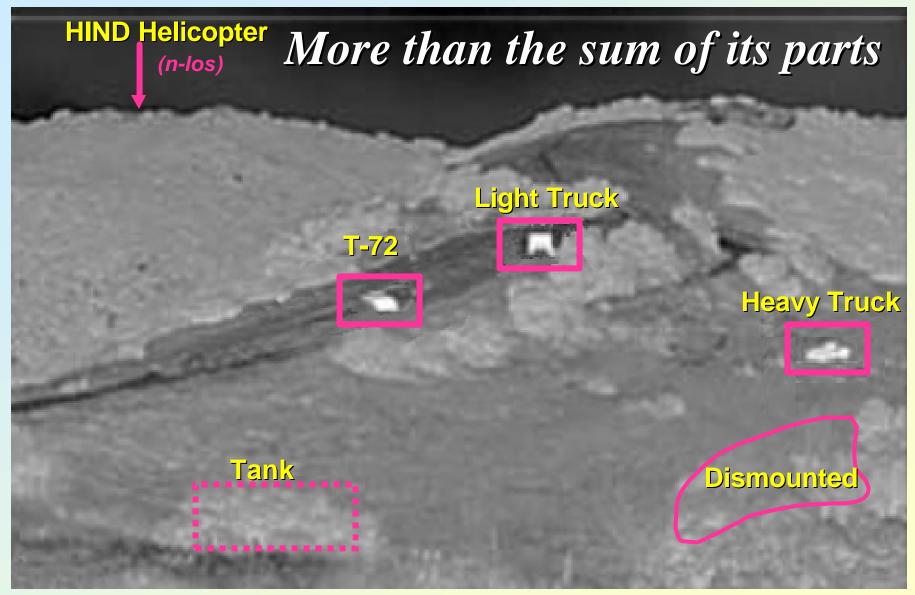
Sensor Fusion











Communications



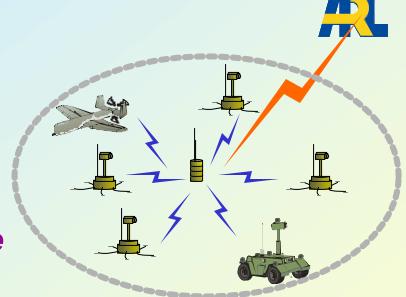
- Key barrier to implementation of UGS networks
- Two types of comm links required
 - Local short haul radios Blue

Long haul radios – Orange

- > Bandwidth constraints
- Robust operation with node failures
- Mobility adds complexity
- > Information protection

Radios

- Short Haul inter-cluster "Blue"
 - Short range 400 meters
 - Low bandwidth <10Khz
 - Self-configuring, energy-aware
 - ComSec, LPI/LPD, anti-jam
 - Receiver energy can dominate power budget!
- Long Haul cluster to C2 network "Orange"
 - Selectable BW 1 khz data to video
 - Long range 10 km or more
 - ComSec, LPI/LPD, anti-jam
- Must operate on noisy channels



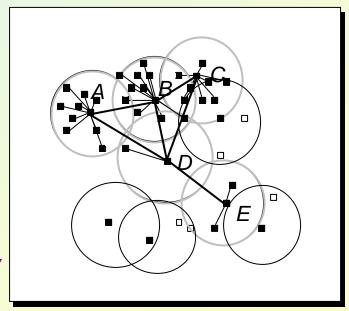
Self-Configuring Routing & Control



- Linked Cluster Ad Hoc Routing Algorithm
 - Network self-organizes without prior knowledge of network
 - Adapts to mobility, channel effects, node failures
 - Energy-aware routing & reconfiguration

Control Architecture

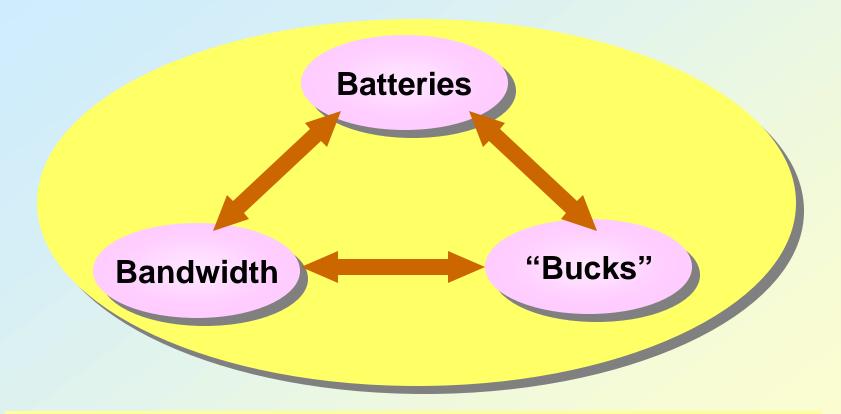
- Autonomously establishes & maintains the sensor network
- Supports range of operational scenarios
- Enables low-overhead security



Modified Ephremides Linked Cluster Routing Algorithm

Tradeoffs: "The 3 B's"



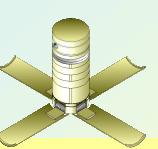


Node performance tradeoffs are complex requiring careful consideration based on specific applications

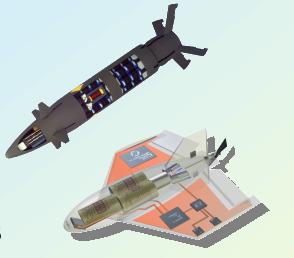
Node Emplacement

A

- Hand emplaced
- Artillery / mortar
- Aircraft / helicopters
- Mine dispensers
- Autonomous platforms
 - Small robots
 - Small UAVs



Small, autonomous platforms will allow sensors to position themselves to optimize sensing and/or communications







Networked Sensor Applications





Perimeter Defense



Targeting



Personnel Detection

Networked Sensors for Indirect Fire

Applications



Time Critical Targets





Hostile Artillery
Location



Situational Awareness

Benefits of the Approach



- Provide warfighters with <u>organic</u> capabilities down to small unit level
- Internetted, multi-sensor approach insures robust, reliable target information
- Range of employment mechanisms (hand, air, munitions, robots) enables diverse uses
- Range of low cost technologies will allow their rapid re-use to meet new requirements

The Bottom Line



- Army & other services are actively pursuing programs
- Many key technologies already exist
- Key challenges remain
 - Sensor & data fusion
 - Communications

Not an <u>evolution</u>, but . . . a <u>revolution</u> in battlefield sensing